

The Washington Times

TENTH AND D STREETS NORTHWEST.
Published Evening and Sunday.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

Daily, one year.....\$3.00
Sunday, one year.....@. \$2.50

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1904.

Going to Church.

Discussion of the problem, Why men do not attend church, is frequent. Indeed, so much has been said on the subject that most of it has been said many times.

The plain truth is that men who do not go to church are missing an experience that is pleasing to the mature judgment, and in its influence is wholesome and elevating. Aside from any relation to dogmatic theology, the church is an excellent institution socially and morally. It inculcates good manners as well as good morals. It teaches the homely virtues, and practices them. Is not the stranger ever welcome within its doors?

To enjoy a church service does not require that one accept in detail the tenets of its sectarian creed. Indeed, he may be ignorant of them without in anywise impairing his receptive mood. He may enjoy excellent music, the touch of fellowship, the atmosphere of spirituality that seems to enfold the temple, grand or humble, devoted to the worship of God, and echoing to the voice of prayer.

Of books, a philosopher has said that which is of value. So of the sermon. It may not be in finest phrase; it may not sparkle with originality, and it may be unmarked by epigram or flashing wit. But it is certain to hold something that appeals to the better nature, awakens an ennobling thought, or perhaps starts a series of reflections that may change the trend of a life.

The man who habitually absents himself from church is missing, if nothing else, a method of education, a mental stimulation. The church would gladly receive him, and he is the loser by remaining away.

Slaves to the Microbe.

A German investigator named Konrad has made certain revelations which are pronounced "not only of scientific interest, but of great practical significance."

To the untrained mind that has not encouraged a mania for dragging the invisible buglet from his lair and explaining how the human race is at the mercy of the particle, and that the particle is merciless, a different impression is given. Konrad has added to the sum of human distress.

His theory is that foul water is safer than that which seems to be pure; that the deadly organisms seek pure water and flourish there, while the benign germs die off. Water actually sterilized becomes an excellent medium for culture of the anthrax bacillus and the typhoid bacillus.

The natural impulse is to request these scientific disturbers of the peace to give us a rest. Already they have condemned every article of food, drink, clothing, and exchange as unfit for use. They have demonstrated that every time an individual takes a breath, or a swallow, or a nickel, he is courting death in varied form. That anybody continues to live must be a source of amazement to them.

Science has done much for the promotion of health through the showing of necessity for sanitary precautions. It has found the germs of many diseases, isolated them, and fairly conquered them. For this it merits gratitude, and receives it. The demand for cleanliness in all aspects of living was never so general as now, and the reason for this is the fact that filth is a proved menace as well as a disagreeable presence. No intelligent person would undervalue the worth of accomplishment in this direction.

At the same time the truth stands out that in the name of science there is unending preaching of nonsense, and an output of allegations that are defeated by experience.

Rich and Poor.

An heiress of Denver is to marry a poor man who was conductor of a street car at her first meeting with him. Of course, some of her friends are disturbed about it. They think she is making a mistake. Doubtless some of them would not be averse to standing in the shoes of the conductor.

There is one danger in the marriage of rich and poor to each other. It is that having been subjected to a different environment, they naturally have learned to look upon life from viewpoints widely separated. It is supposable that this has led to the creation of diverse tastes, and the recognition of diverse standards of living as proper. What to the rich one might seem a commonplace necessity, to the other would be a luxury. Hence, there might be difficulty in a mutual adjustment. In the matter of amusement, as well as in employment, each would have to defer to the other. Granted that both are persons of character, and that the affection impelling them is genuine, even this would be no impediment.

Aside from this consideration, the

union of wealth and comparative poverty is to be commended. It brings about a just and wholesome distribution of wealth. It prevents the growth of the aristocracy of coin, which is in this country a matter that may be laughable in instances, but has a serious side. Very often it happens that the daughter of the pig-packer, or the maker of soap, or the tanner of skins, is heiress to millions. The chances are that she has been educated to think herself a superior person, and far above becoming wife to any unable to match her fortune. The wooer, in likelihood, has been given all the money he possesses, and would have been able to earn no part of it. The marriage of such a pair may not be a calamity, and yet it bodes no particular social good.

For one of wealth to elect to marry for reasons having no relation to money, and to be able to waive the customary rules, augurs that person to have intelligence and spirit, and an admirable independence.

Doubtless, the Denver heiress had the usual training, but she did not permit it to spoil her.

Raising Prices.

When prices of articles necessary to common use are raised the American people are surprisingly patient. They may grumble, and make a few remarks about the trusts in general, but they pay the extra cost. Certain commodities are controlled by combinations, and for these there will be exacted the utmost possible penny. Such is the purpose of the combination.

When milk goes up the stock of patience is suddenly exhausted. Are the cows out on strike? Have the sunshine and rain, that produce grass, become more expensive? If the prepared food of the deer-eyed kine is costlier than before, why should it be? People want to know about these things, and if convinced that they are not victims of a confidence game, will pay bigger bills or use less milk, according to their circumstances.

There was once a railroad man named Huntington, famous for his millions, which he held firmly, though with clouded title, until death took him and left them. Mr. Huntington was wont to say to his subordinates: "Charge all the traffic will bear." They did. They charged many a business to extinction, and its owner to poverty.

In his remark Mr. Huntington embodied the commercial spirit that still prevails. He gave an explanation that even to this day continues to explain. As a rule, prices are raised because somebody has acquired the power to raise them, and in absence of a check on the process, there would never be a pause this side of extinction.

When wheat is high because of a shortage in supply, nobody can make a fuss about it. When it is high because of having passed into the hands of a lot of gamblers, benefiting neither the farmer nor the middleman, the feeling is different.

No family can get along without milk. If the dealers are at liberty to charge a cent more, there appears no reason why they should be content to stop with this comparatively mild advance. If the matter were left solely to a combination, and this combination a monopoly, only the pampered babe would know the taste of milk.

Marital and Martial Spirit.

The attempt of General Corbin to inculcate the notion of army regulation of marriage did not in any measure succeed. The judgment, both of soldier and civilian, returned the verdict that the general had rushed in where a judicious angel would have paused.

However, the army seems all at once to be forced into consideration of the sometimes-sequel of marriage. It has a divorce case on its hands, with the prospect of more. It is trying to prevent the wanton annulment of a marriage between a lieutenant and a Filipino woman. It demands that the rights of the woman be respected, and they ought to be.

It appears from the evidence that the lieutenant took the Filipino as his wife. Letters have been introduced proving that he addressed her by this title. She bore him a child, and, according to all the facts ascertained in court, has every reason for regarding the child as the offspring of a union in all respects legal.

In course of time the lieutenant seems to have become wearied of his family. He returned to this country, after bestowing assurances of abiding affection, and here was about to marry, regardless of the brown woman in the islands and the half-breed baby. However, the woman heard of this, and filed papers in a suit that embarrassed Cupid exceedingly, and for the time has caused the little god's retirement. The lieutenant did not deny his association with the woman, but averred that she was not his wife.

The army has regard for the personal honor of its officers. The army believes this lieutenant married to the Filipino. If he is not, she has been the victim of a cruel deception, and the conduct of the deceiver is not on any ground to be upheld or condoned.

There is a hope that the woman

shall be accorded justice. All she is understood to demand is an acknowledgment of her status, a divorce, and decent alimony. The lieutenant should be made to attend to these details before forming other alliances. Consideration is due the Filipinos as a people. A proper estimate of this obligation would include a total abstention from the practice of deceiving their women by mock marriage or entering into real marriage with intent of abrogating its terms at convenience.

Guarding the Plaza.

By agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the owner, it appears, of much of the property involved—the District authorities have undertaken to limit the height of the buildings which will line the new Union Station plaza. The front of the new station is to be about 70 feet in height. Behind it, the train shed will have a height of about 110 feet. It is clear that skyscrapers, reaching 150 or 200 feet into the air, would dwarf the station, and detract greatly from its architectural beauty.

The limit proposed varies between 70 and 80 feet. As the street level of most of the non-railroad buildings on the plaza will be about ten feet lower than the station level, it would do no harm, apparently, to have it surrounded by buildings of 80 feet. At any rate, even the greatest height proposed would not be disastrous.

This suggests another restriction which has been proposed to the authorities, and which has seemingly met with similar favor. It is that the Excise Board refuse all applications for saloon licenses on the plaza. The argument advanced is that the first view of Washington offered visitors ought not to have saloon fronts stamped all over it. Other cities suffer under that disadvantage, and are probably unable to remedy their situation. But Washington has a rare opportunity, and will have only herself to blame if the disadvantage is created.

Points in Paragraphs.

Democrats concede that they have lost Utah, but ascribe this to Republican support of Smoot. Republicans admit they have the State, but can give a number of better reasons.

Mr. Bryan took a prize at St. Louis for an exhibition of rye. The display was of the common field variety, and not bottled goods.

If Russia desires to retain the friendship of the United States it will return that stolen mail and throw in an apology.

New York papers are accusing each other of all sorts of things but honesty.

Captain Hitch has been bounced from the Georgia militia. The fact of his presence there, naturally, had acted as a stay in the performance of duty.

The fact develops that a shield presented to the late General Osborne by the Argentine Republic, and supposed to contain gold to the amount of \$25,000, is worth by weight just \$27. But there was precedent for the gold-bricking of a republic.

An article instructing people how to go up in the morning is going the rounds. It cannot fulfill any mission, for a person who can't get up without a lesson in method would have too little sense to go to bed.

A nasty book with a good purpose has been sent in for review. Perhaps the end would justify the means, except that there are seemingly methods of accomplishing the same end.

The Cortelyou scandal was completely spoiled by the insistence of the public in getting a few particulars.

Fortunately Judge Parker has a beautiful farm to settle down on.

When the herds have ceased from troubling there may be time to pad the ribs of those poor old equine wrecks.

Some of the big shells of the navy are said to turn somersaults in flight. The eccentricity is regarded as a defect. The successful shell causes the other fellow to do the somersaulting.

Panama's revolution can be made to look real important in a paper having the big type habit.

There is something in palmistry. Many a boy has interpreted his mother's inmost emotions through knowledge of her palm acquired by contact.

Secretary Taft is now accused of usurping something or other. Of course, it's his turn to be accused.

The third vice president of the New York Central urges the employment of sober men as a preventive of accidents. Good idea, so good, indeed, that it is generally followed. But how about block signals and strong cars? Oh, these cost money.

Distressing symptoms that the Phillips family will become reconciled with its self. Means possibility of another divorce serial.

GLAMOUR.

I have read so long in the Book of the Brave,
I hear the tramp of their feet
In the quiet village street.
I catch the sound of an echoing cheer,
Blown down the night wind, faintly clear,
And the drums' unfaltering beat.

I have read so long in the Book of the Brave,
Their flags go streaming by,
Sharp comes the sentry's cry:
The shaded light of my study lamp
Seems a low glimmer from some still camp
Where the sleeping soldiers lie.

I have read so long in the Book of the Brave,
I march where the heroes are:
On my breast I feel a scar.
I turn to gaze on the rayless night,
The gloom is cleft by a beacon-light
And behold—the bivouac star!
—Lulu Whedon Mitchell, in Century.

LONDON GOSSIP AND NEWS TALK

Americans Get Pick of Grouse Moors.

DON CARLOS' LIFE OF EASE

John Burns as the Apostle of Es-theticism—Pampered Toy Dogs.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Scarcity of money among the English and Scotch aristocracy has enabled Americans to secure grouse moors at very cheap rates this season. Prices are on an average 5 per cent less than in former years.

There are more Americans on the Scottish and Yorkshire moors this year than there have been for the last ten years. Mr. Waterbury takes the lead easily in the matter of lavish expenditure and entertaining. At Braal Castle, the Calthwaite estate property of Sir Toller-mache Sinclair, he has a party of between fifty and sixty American friends.

Big Expenses. He has paid \$25,000 for the right of shooting over the moors and the use of the castle for the grouse season, and it is estimated that with traveling expenses, the hire of dogs, guns, and the wages of beaters, and other incidentals his expense will not fall short of another \$5,000 a week.

George G. Fowler, of New York, has rented 40,000 acres at Colnefear, for \$20,000 for the season, and he, too, is bringing a big party of American and Parisian friends up to the Scottish Highlands.

Broomhead in Yorkshire, one of the best moors in the British Isles, was taken early in the year by a syndicate of American gentlemen, with Frank Bibby, of Chicago, at their head. The prospects of a good grouse season were not then encouraging, with the result that the moors were secured for a mere song. The syndicate has cleared \$50,000 over the deal.

Moors in Ireland. This same syndicate is preparing to exploit Wales and Ireland in anticipation of next season. Irish moors can now be acquired at ridiculously low figures, and it is the intention of the syndicate to buy them up and place them under proper protection.

Mr. Waterbury has an idea that grouse may flourish in the United States. With this object in view he is making arrangements that a quantity of eggs shall be sent out to him next year. He proposes to try incubators first, and if artificial means should fail he will have recourse to foster parents. He is prepared to spend \$25,000 on the experiment.

A Life of Ease. Don Carlos, the Legitimist claimant to the crown of Spain, really gets much more enjoyment out of life than if he were seated on the throne of his ancestors.

That exile and the attendant freedom from worry agree with him is indicated by his portly person and jovial bearing. If the truth were known it would probably be found that he is very well satisfied with his present lot.

Spain, at the moment, is a land of the hard-worked monarchs of Europe, who live in a constant state of anxiety, would gladly change places with him.

He recently returned to Venice and is again occupying his palace, which, with its gondola boats painted in the Spanish colors, red and yellow, is a conspicuous object on the Grand Canal. He has a beautiful electric launch in which he dits about the aquatic city with the royal standard of Spain flaunting above him.

In his palace he is surrounded by a miniature court of devoted adherents who treat him with as much obsequious deference as if he were a real king. And if he prefers the ease of a speedy automobile to being jolted in an unwieldy state coach there is nobody to complain, as there was when poor Alfonso showed his partiality for the modern vehicle.

Don Carlos, in fact, seems to have everything that makes a royal life worth living, with none of the troubles that rob it of its pleasures. Naturally he gives no indication of any ardent desire to endanger his precious person by adopting a revolutionary movement in Spain.

Denounces Conventional Parlors. That robust champion of democracy and representative government in Parliament, John Burns, has been giving his views on domestic aesthetics.

He denounces in characteristic fashion the conventional parlor, where, here, as in many parts of America, is supposed to mark the first step in the progress from tenement house poverty to respectability.

"I hate front rooms," he says, "at least front rooms that are museums of waxed wood, useless lusters, crowded with antimacassars and china dogs. Furniture not meant to be sat on, and boots not meant to be read."

"You know the stuffy, mildeyed rooms into which only the doctor, the undertaker, and that man between the two, the persuasive life insurance agent, are ever allowed to enter."

"Rooms should be for living in, not a repository of useless and inartistic things, as they too often are. 'Yet, after all,' he adds, 'I don't think that the wax fruits and antimacassars of the average workman's front parlor are worse than the milk stools—painted, of course—with which you come into contact in drawing rooms of the so-called superior class; milk stools which no milkmaid who knew her business would use; and from which no self-respecting cow, who really understood the dignity of her profession as a milkmaid, would allow herself to be milked.'"

To the question, what was the finest room he had ever entered, he replied: "William Morris' kitchen, at Kelmscott House. It was a room in which everything relating to the food that was served there was useful and beautiful—present. It was a fine, very fine room."

"It had, as all good rooms should have, a door swinging inward. Outward-swinging doors I don't like, and they are usually locked except when a funeral is to take place."

John Burns saw a good deal of William Morris at one time, in the day when they were both enthusiastic advo-

Compulsory Arbitration Opposed by Mr. White

Ex-Ambassador to Germany Emphasizes Impracticability of International Peace-Making When Contending Powers Resist.

To Settle Lesser Questions.

A warning on the undesirability of compulsory arbitration in international affairs has been sounded by ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White, of New York, in a letter regretting his inability to attend the reception to the foreign delegates to the International Peace Congress. He says:

"Compulsory arbitration would mean vastly larger armies than any the world has ever seen. It would demand a union of all great powers in matters of the greatest differences of view and interest; it would require that this union be made speedy and effective, possibly with enormous cost of life and treasure, and in every case with great sacrifices of feelings, and prejudices such as thus far in the world's history have never been obtained."

"We have only to imagine an actual attempt to put this doctrine of compulsory arbitration into force to see how utterly impracticable it is and how dangerous it would be if it were practicable."

"Take the frightful war now going on between two great powers on the western coast of Europe, the war which has cost millions of lives and treasure, and which would compel a cessation of the contest? Imagine a war (which heaven forbid) between ourselves and one of our neighbors, or of any Continental power with any of its neighbors; what combination of other nations could bring an army which would impose peace upon the combatants? It would certainly be unfortunate if any eloquent lovers of peace should divert attention from voluntary international arbitration by such a subsidiary instruction, which actually exists, to a scheme so impracticable as to bring all advocates of peace into derision."

Public Demand for Peace.

Dr. White argues that the first work to be done is evidently to create a public opinion throughout the world which will make the great mass of mankind ready to accept of a unit in favor of demanding from their respective governments arbitration rather than war.

Commissioners Away; Administration Halts

Much District Business Suspended Owing to Necessity for Signatures of Two or More of Triumvirate.

"There should be deputies or assistants to act in place of the civil Commissioners of the District, when the Commissioners are out of the District."

Such an arrangement would remedy what is now a serious matter, is the argument that can now be heard among those interested in the affairs of the local government.

A man applied at the District Building for a permit to allow the bay window of his house to project beyond the building line on the street, where he is now constructing his residence. The permission was granted by the Building Inspector, and approved by Acting Engineer Commissioner Morrow. Today, Dr. Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners, refused to issue the permit, because the law requires that every such permit shall be signed by all the District Commissioners.

Much Business Held Up. Because of this fact, and because the laws require that nearly all rules, permits, advertisements, and regulations shall be signed by at least two Commissioners, it has been pointed out that, so far as is known, the government of the District of Columbia is the only one under the Stars and Stripes that is actually creating substitutes for the two civil Commissioners.

It is argued that if the two civil Commissioners should be away from the city for any great length of time, or if the unexpected should happen and the two civil Commissioners die, the District government would be in desperate plight for at least several weeks, and, in all probability, for several months.

Long Consideration Given.

"It is well known," said a citizen who has much business with the Commissioners, "that the selection of a District Commissioner is no easy task, and that it is accomplished only through the reading of many papers and the examination of many records. The course of

selection of socialism, and together used to address open air meetings on Sundays.

The cult of the small waist in feminine swiftness shows signs of decadence, but the cult of the small dog flourishes apace.

Vanity Fair dames expend their surplus cash in bedecking their pets with fine raiment and expensive jewelry. Never before was such reckless extravagance displayed in the matter of canine adornment. It is bad for the dogs—but that does not count.

One of the most striking examples of wealth misapplied in this fashion is furnished by a mite of a dog of the ugly, hairless Mexican breed rejoicing in the name of Cinderella. She wears around her neck a sash ribbon threaded with diamonds and pearls, and is attached to a pendant which is a lady and the wings being studiously avoided.

Her favorite food is ever plates. Her taste in dogs is for her!

Some of the most beautiful toys have disappeared from the fore-paws at the hands of the brilliant and the beautiful. The discarded toys are being worn as jewelry.

At a recent street establishment, a woman paid \$250 for a pet griffin,

"The simple fact, which the world at large does not yet realize," says he, "but which it ought to be the first mission of all meetings in behalf of peace to make known, is that an international tribunal of arbitration exists at this moment; that a full and practical system has been adopted for its action and maintenance; that judges from these various nations have already been appointed; that its subordinate officers are constantly in session; that suitable quarters are already provided for it; that various subsidiary measures have been adopted to facilitate its work; and that, thanks to an American citizen, this august tribunal will at some day, which we may hope is not very distant, be able to sit in an international palace of justice and temple of peace, built especially for it."

Agreeing with the peace delegates, Dr. White says their main work should be to arouse a public opinion throughout the world which will forbid any government to plunge into war without first exhausting the means which this tribunal at The Hague affords for securing peace. "There are, indeed," says he, "questions supplementary to the principal issue involved which may well be discussed and urged, such as better definitions of 'contraband of war' and the like, and especially a doctrine which our country has urged from the beginning of our national existence, and during the sessions of The Hague conference; namely, the duty of exempting private property not contraband of war from seizure on the high seas."

"It is not too much to hope," concludes Dr. White, "that the frightful example now visible of two great nations each deluging the soil of Asia with its best blood, and both nearing inevitable bankruptcy, will aid your meeting and similar assemblies elsewhere in bringing to the whole world a knowledge of the rewards that go with such a condition for the sake of meddling in politics."

A Tribute to Good Sense.

"For my own part, I regard it as fortunate that the people can view the outcome of a national political contest with so much stoicism. You must put it down as a tribute to their patriotism and good sense as much as to their acuteness of perception. They have known instinctively for several months past that President Roosevelt would be elected, that the Republican party would retain its ascendancy in both houses of Congress, and that the progressive policies which it has originated during the past ten years would be perpetuated. The knowledge was obviously coming to them even if its effects tried the patience and stamina of politicians. The campaign has been advantageous from the point of view that it has educated the country to appreciate that outbreaks of hysteria are not necessary factors in the settlement of local differences. It is well for us to learn that lesson after having passed through two campaigns that were without parallel in their evil effects upon the country's prosperity while they lasted. Let us hope that the lesson will not be lost in the future."

Roosevelt's Attitude.

Another record-breaking feature of the campaign is the attitude of President Roosevelt. He is attending to the business of his Administration with a devotion to detail that gives the impression to most observers in Washington that he has forgotten that a campaign is under way. From morning until night he is in conference with heads or acting heads of departments straightening out the multitude of tangles that are inseparable from the operation of a machine so gigantic as the Government of the United States. He will talk politics with political visitors and seemingly enjoy their sanguine forecasts of an overwhelming Republican victory, but it is noticeable that he is not inviting or seeking political conferences. Politicians who come to Washington these days are volunteers without exception.

Understands the Situation. The President understands the situation throughout the country and feels that his own election is merely a matter of majorities. He saw and interpreted the signs of Republican victory in advance of the most of his councilors.

The President will remain in Washington until a few days before election, when he will go to Oyster Bay to vote. His stay in Oyster Bay will be exceedingly brief, for, according to his present plans, he expects to return to the National Capital the day after the election, and thereafter he will remain here until Congress adjourns. The month intervening between election day and the reopening of Congress will be devoted largely to the preparation of his annual message.

It is argued that such delays are often costly to builders and such people who are compelled to obtain permits for the progress of their work. The delays, it is represented, occasion frequently money losses and much inconvenience.

"Most costly in the power of the officials of the Government is what is wanted. A government by signed blanks, with the alternative of not having any government at all for a space of two days or two weeks, has been harshly criticized. No State government and no municipal government is 'led up' by the absence of some of its officials, and the District government in being liable to the absence of officials is in a very undesirable position, say the critics.

"Contracts for municipal work have to be signed by one of the three Commissioners. No contract can be executed during the serious illness of even one Commissioner. Requisitions for the money to be drawn from the Treasury for the pay of District employees and officials have to be signed by two Commissioners, and the illness of two Commissioners for any length of time would be seriously depressing as regards the financial condition of the clerks."

"The Commissioners three or four years ago said they desired the authority to have deputies, but no such power was given them by Congress. The issue, it is claimed, should be revived before the next Congress."

The Commissioners will not return from St. Louis until next Tuesday evening.

and filled with envy the breast of another woman had to content herself with a \$100 ebullient sacque for her wretched Italian greyhound.

These fur garments for dogs are made with pockets in which are inserted dainty squares of old lace for handkerchiefs.

Queen Alexandra keeps some toy dogs, but she has too much common sense and regard for her pets to indulge in such expensive absurdities. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is also one of the judicious devotees of the canine toys.

Some Americans who enjoy a "home on the rolling deep," and have the money wherewith to afford it, may find it well to follow the example of Earl Fitzwilliam.

This nobleman has just purchased the Union Castle Liner, Harlech Castle, with the intention of using her as a yacht. As she is of 3,264 tons he will probably be able to boast that he has the largest private vessel in the world.

The vessel did not cost him anything like as much as it would have had to pay for a craft of the same size built to order.

There are seven or eight similar vessels of the same size in the harbor of Southampton, having been discarded from the regular service to make way for bigger and faster steamships.

For people who like plenty of room and are content with moderate speed, they would make excellent yachts, and their size gives them an imposing appearance.

SINGULARITY OF THIS CAMPAIGN

First Election Viewed With a Tired Feeling.

NO HYSTERIA IS MANIFESTED

Everybody, Including the President, Attending to Business in Matter-of-Fact Fashion.

"This campaign will break all records," said a Government official, who has returned temporarily to Washington after a prolonged stumping tour in the West. "It is the most singular political skirmish about which I have any recollection, and I believe I am familiar with the history of American politics. It is the first campaign aimed at a change of Administration at Washington that was ever viewed by the American people with that tired feeling which denotes a hazy suspicion that it ought not to have been begun. They won't go to meetings, they won't listen to the distinguished orators of either party, and, what is more to the point, they won't betray the least alarm concerning the outcome. The farmer is busy harvesting his plenteous crops, the business man filling his unusually large volume of orders, the manufacturer adding to his facilities to meet unexpected demands upon his resources, and everybody else doing something that brings returns."

"Election day is less than three weeks distant, and in spite of that fact Wall Street and its ramifications are witnessing an upward movement of stocks that recalls to memory some events of three years ago. Business credits are expanding, prices for farm products are swelling, and labor is on a sure footing that is bound to produce permanent benefits. In a word, the country is prosperous and declines to sacrifice any of the rewards that go with such a condition for the sake of meddling in politics."